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(54) 4-AMINOPYRIDINEBENZAMIDE DERIVATIVE

(57) Abstract:

NEW MATERIAL: The compound of formula I [R is H, halogen, lower alkoxy, lower alkyl, nitro, cyano or di(lower alkyl)amino; n is 1W3; the position of R is 2', 3', 4', 5' or 6' or an arbitrary combination thereof].

EXAMPLE: N-benzoyl-4-aminopyridine.

USE: It has activity to promote myocardial contraction and is useful as a remedy for congestive cardiac insufficiency and a cardiotonic agent.

PREPARATION: The compound of formula I can be produced by reacting an acid halide of formula II (X is CI or Br) with 4-aminopyridine in a solvent such as chloroform in the presence of a base (e.g. triethylamine) at about room temperature.

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③発明の名称

4ーアミノピリジンベンズアミド誘導体

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細

1. 発明の名称

4 - アミノピリジンペンズアミド誘導体

2. 特許請求の範囲

式(I)を有する4-アミノピリジンベンズア ミド誘導体またはその医薬的に許容可能な塩。

(式中、Rは水素原子、ハロゲン原子、低級ア ルコキシ、低級アルキル、ニトロ、シアノまたは ジ低級アルキルアミノであり、nは1、2または 3である。但し、nが2または3のときには、各 Rは同一でも異なってもよい。Rの位置は、2′、 3′、4′、5′または6′のいずれかーつまた はそれらのうちの複数個の組合せである)

3. 発明の詳細な説明

(発明の背景)

本発明は、4-アミノピリジンベンズアミド誘 導体に関するものである。この化合物は、強心活 性を有する。

(発明の概要)

本発明は新規化合物に関するものであり、この 新規化合物は下記の式(Ⅰ)を有する4~アミノ ピリジンベンスアミド誘導体またはその医薬的に 許容可能な塩である。

(発明の具体的説明)

化合物およびその製造

本発明による新規な4-アミノピリジンベンズ アミド誘導体は式(I)で示される。

$$4 = \frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{6} + \frac{0}{6} + \frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{6}$$
 (I)

(式中、Rは水素原子、ハロゲン原子、低級ア ルコキシ、低級アルキル、ニトロ、シアノまたは ジ低級アルキルアミノであり、nは1、2または 3 である。但し、 n が 2 または 3 のときには、名 R は同一でも異なってもよい。 R の位置は、 2′、 3′、 4′、 5′または 6′のいずれか一つまた はそれらのうちの複数個の組合せである)

ここで使用されているハロゲン原子は、塩素、 臭素またはフッ素が代表的であり、「低級」は炭 素数 1~4 程度を示す。 従って、低級アルコキシ の具体例はメトキシであり、低級アルキルの具体 例はメチルまたは t・ブチルであり、低級ジアル キルアミノの具体例はジメチルアミノである。

式(I)の化合物の医薬的に許容可能な塩も、本発明の範囲内である。このような塩の例には、例えば、塩酸塩、硫酸塩等の無機酸塩、並びにクエン酸塩、マレイン酸塩、フマル酸塩、安息香酸塩、コハク酸塩、酢酸塩、酒石酸塩等の有機酸塩が含まれる。

式 (I) の化合物は、公知の方法の適用により 便利に製造される。例えば、下記の方法がある。

(1) 式(Ⅱ)を有する酸ハライドを適当な 塩基の共存下に4-アミノビリジンと反応させる

応させる方法。

(4) 同じく式(Ⅲ)を有するカルポン酸から適当な方法で調製できる式(Ⅳ)を有する混合酸無水物を、4-アミノピリジンと反応させる方法。

式中、R および n の説明は式(I)におけると同じであり、Y はアルキルカルボニル、エトキシカルボニル(ジャーナル・オブ・メディシナル・ケミストリー(J. Hed. Chem.)、11、534 (1968)、4 - トルエンスルホニル(ジャーナル・オブ・ジ・アメリカン・ケミカル・ソサエティー(J. Am. Chem. Soc.)、77、6214(1955))、1、2 - フェニレンジオキシボリル(ジャーナル・オブ・オーガニック・ケミストリー(J. Org. Chem.)、43、4393 (1978))またはトリフルオロアセチルトリフェニルホスホニル(テトラヘドロン・レターズ(Tet. Lett.)、277(1975))である。

方法。

$$(R)_{a}$$

式中のR及びnの説明は、式(I)におけると同じであり、Xは、塩素または臭素である。

(2) 式(II) を有するカルボン酸を、例えばヨウ化2-クロロ-1-メチルピリジニウムのような適当なオニウム塩、および例えばトリエチルアミンのような適当な塩基の共存下に4-アミノピリジンと反応させる方法(ケミストリー・レターズ(Chem. Lett.)、1163 (1975))。

式中のR及びnの説明は、式(I)におけると同じである。

(3) 同じく式(II) を有するカルボン酸を、 例えばジシクロヘキシルカルボジイミドのような 遊当な縮合剤の共存下に4-アミノピリジンと反

(5) 同じく式(皿)を有するカルボン酸を、 例えばトリプチルホスフィン等の適当なトリアル キルホスフィン並びに 2 - ニトロベンゼンスルフ ェニルシアニドの共存下に 4 - アミノピリジンと 反応させる方法 (ジャーナル・オブ・オーガニッ ク・ケミストリー (J. Org. Chem.)、<u>14</u>、2945 (1979))。

本発明により提供される前記式(I)の化合物の代表例を示せば、次の通りである。

N - ベンゾイル - 4 - アミノビリジン、N - (2' - クロロベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノビリジン、N - (3' - クロロベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノビリジン、N - (3' - クロロベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノビリジン、N - (2' - (プロモベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノビリジン、N - (3' - プロモベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノビリジン、N - (4' - プロモベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノビリジン、N - (4' - フルオロベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノビリジン、N - (4' - フルオロベ

ンソイル) - 4 - アミノピリジン、N - (3' -メトキシベンソイル) - 4 - アミノビリジン、N - (4′ - メトキシペンソイル) - 4 - アミノビ リジン、N - (2′-メチルペンソイル) - 4 -アミノピリジン、N‐(3′-メチルベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノピリジン、N - (4 ′ - メチルベン ソイル) - 4 - アミノビリジン、N - (4 ' - ニ トロベンソイル) - 4 - アミノピリジン、N -(41 - シアノベンソイル) - 4 - アミノピリジ ン、N‐(4′‐t‐ナチルベンソイル)‐4‐ アミノピリジン、N - (4′ - (N′ . N′ - ジ メチルアミノ) ベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノピリジ ン、N - (2', 4', 5' - トリメトキシペン ソィル) - 4 - アミノピリジン、N - 〔3′, 4 ′-ジメトキシペンソイル)-4-アミノピリジ ン、N - (2′, 6′ - ジクロロベンゾイル) -4 - アミノビリジン、N - (2′, 6′ - ジメト キシベンソイル) - 4 - アミノピリジンなど。

本発明化合物の有用性

木発明の式(1)の4-アミノピリジンベンズ

実施例1

mp:202~203°(クロロホルム-n-ヘキサンから再結晶化)。

 $1 \text{ R } \nu \overset{\text{K B r}}{\text{m a x}} (\text{cm}^{-1}) : 1680.1590.$ $^{1} \text{ H - NMR} (\text{CDCI}_{3}.100\text{MHz}) \delta :$ $^{7}.48 \sim 7.66 (\text{m}.5\text{H}).7.81 \sim$ $^{7}.94 (\text{m}.2\text{H}).8.06 (\text{s}.1\text{H}).$ $^{8}.48 \sim 8.61 (\text{m}.2\text{H}).$

アミド誘導体およびその塩は、心筋収縮増加作用 を有しており、うっ血性心不全治療薬および強心 剤として有用である。

本発明の式(I)の4-アミノビリジンベンズアミド誘導体およびその塩を薬剤として用いる場合は、この種薬剤に通常用いられる無毒性の賦形剤、希釈剤ないし担体を使用して、カブセル剤、錠剤、注射剤などの形態に製剤することができる。

実 験 例

化合物の合成

実施例中、温度はいずれも摂氏度であり、融点の補正はしていない。NMRの測定はテトラメチルシランを内部標準として行ない、ppmにて表示した。

元素分析: 計算値(C₁₂H₁₀N₂0として) C: 72.71、H: 5.09、N: 14.13、 実測値C: 72.56、H: 5.02、N: 13.92。

実施例2

4 - アミノビリジン(〇. 9 4 g) およびトリエチルアミン(2. 0 2 g) をクロロホルム
(5 0 m) およびアセトニトリル(5 0 m) から成る混合溶媒に溶解し、これに塩化2 - クロロベンソイル(1. 75 g) を加え、室温にて3 0 分間提拌した。10% 炭酸カリ水溶液(10m)を加え、クロロホルムにて抽出した。クロロホルム層を飽和食塩水で洗浄し、芒硝で乾燥した。 減圧下に溶媒を留去し、残留物をクロロホルム - n - ヘキサンから再結晶して、N - (2′ - クロロベンソイル) - 4 - アミノビリジン(2. 12g)

m p : 1 6 8 ~ 1 6 9 ° (クロロホルム - n - ヘキサンから再結届化)。

 $IR\nu \frac{KBr}{max}(cm^{-1}):1690,1590.$

¹ H - N M R (C D C I ₃ 、 1 0 0 M H z) δ:
7. 25~7. 72 (m、6 H)、8.34~
8.46 (m、2 H)、9.18 (s、1 H)。
元素分析:計算値(C _{1 2} H ₉ N ₂ C I O として)C:61.94、H:3.90、N:
12.04、実測値C:61.82、H:
3.83、N:11.88。

実施例3

3 - クロロ安息香酸(1.56g)、トリフェニルホスフィン(3.93g)、および四臭化炭素(5.32g)を塩化メチレン(30吨)に溶かし、空温で30分間撹拌した。これをクローかルム(50吨)およびアセトニトリル(50吨)に溶解した4-アミン(2.02g)に滴下した。まびトリエチルアミン(2.02g)に滴で液にないトリエチルアミン(2.02g)に滴で液で、10%炭酸カリした。有機溶解を飽和食塩水で洗浄し、芒硝で乾燥し、減圧下に溶媒を留去した。残留物をシリカゲルカ

mp:207~208℃(クロロホルム - n -ヘキサンから再結届化)。

1 R ν K B r (c m -1) : 1 6 8 0 , 1 5 9 5 .

1 H - N M R (C D C I 3 , 1 0 0 M H z) δ :

7 . 4 8 (d , J = 8 . 6 H z , 2 H) ,

7 . 5 4 ~ 7 . 6 6 (m , 2 H) , 7 . 8 2 (d ,

J = 8 . 6 H z , 2 H) , 8 . 0 0 (s , 1 H) ,

8 . 5 0 ~ 8 . 6 0 (m , 2 H) .

元素分析: 計算値(C₁₂H₉N₂C!Oとして)C: 61.94、H3.90、N: 12.04、実測値C: 61.98、H: 3.92、N: 12.13。 ラムクロマトグラフィー(ワコーゲルC - 200、60g)にて精製した。メタノール(2部)およびクロロホルム(98部)から成る混合溶媒により溶出して、N - (3′-クロロベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノビリジン(2.21g)を得た。

mp:182~183°(クロロホルム - n - へキサンから再結晶化)。

 $IR \nu \stackrel{KBr}{max} (cm^{-1}) : 1680.1600.$ $^{1}H-NMR (CDCI_{3},100MHz) \delta :$ $7.36 \sim 7.90 (m,6H).8.16 (s,$ $1H).8.49 \sim 8.61 (m,2H).$

元素分析:計算値(C₁₂H₉N₂CIOとして)C:61.94、H:3.90、N: 12.04、実測値C:61.79、H: 3.82、N:11.94。

実施 例 4

4 - アミノビリジン (O . 9 4 g) およびトリエチルアミン (2 . O 2 g) をクロロホルム (5 O ml) およびアセトニトリル (5 O ml) から成る混合溶媒に溶解し、これに塩化 4 - クロロベ

実施例5

mp:186~187℃(クロロホルム·n· ヘキサンより再結晶化)。

IR ν K B r (c m ⁻¹) : 1690、1600。

¹ H - N M R (C D C I ₃、100 M H z) る:

7. 23~7. 70 (m、6 H)、8. 40~

8. 52 (m、2 H)、8. 68 (s、1 H)。

元素分析:計算値(C ₁₂ H ₉ N ₂ B r O とし

て)C: 52.01、H: 3.27、N:

10.11、実測値C:52.30、H:3.42、N:10.13。

実施例 6

4 - アミノビリジン(〇・94g)およびトリエチルアミン(2・02g)をクロロホルム
(5 〇 w)およびアセトニトリル(5 〇 w)から
成る溶液に溶かし、これに塩化3・プロモベ
ン分間焼拌した後、10%炭酸カリ水溶液(10w)
を加え、クロロホルムにて抽出した。抽出液を飽
和食塩水で洗浄し、芒硝で乾燥し、減圧下に溶媒
を別ました。残留物をクロロホルム・ロ・ヘキサ
ル)・4・アミノビリジン(2・50g)を得た。
mp: 189~190℃(クロロホルム・ ロ・ヘキサンから再結晶化)。

 $IR \nu \stackrel{KBr}{max} (cm^{-1}) : 1680, 1600.$ $^{1}H - NMR (CDCI_{3}, 100MHz) \delta :$ 7.36 (t, J = 7.6Hz, 1H), $7.55 \sim 7.88 (m, 4H), 7.97 \sim$

ヘキサンより再結晶化)。

IR V K B r (cm⁻¹): 1680、1595。

1 H - N M R (CDCI₃、100MHz) る:

7.55~7.84(m、6H)、8.03(s、
1 H)、8.50~8.61(m、2H)。
元素分析: 計算値(C₁₂H₉N₂Br0として) C:52.01、H:3.27、N:
10.11、実測値C:51.85、H:
3.22、N:10.01。

実施例8

4-アミノピリジン(0.94g)およびトリエチルアミン(2.02g)をクロロホルム(50㎡)およびアセトニトリル(50㎡)から成る混合溶媒に溶解し、これに塩化2-フルカロのがはないが、クロロホルムで抽出した。抽出液を飽みりなり再結品して、N-(2'-フルオロペンイ

8.05 (m, 1H), 8.28 (s, 1H), 8.48~8.60 (m, 2H).

元素分析: 計算値(C₁₂H₉N₂BrOとして)C: 52. 01、H3. 27、N: 10. 11、実測値C: 52. 20、H: 3. 31、N: 10. 25。

実施 例 7

4 - アミノビリジン(〇. 9 4 g)およびトリエチルアミン(2. 0 2 g)をクロロホルム (5 0 ml) から成る混合溶媒に溶かし、これに塩化4 - プロモベンゾイル(2. 1 9 g)を加え、室温にて3 0 分間 () がんで 放散 カリ 水溶液(1 0 ml) を加え、クロロホルムで 抽出した。クロロホルム 層を 盤木で洗浄し、 芒硝で 乾燥し、 滅圧 にな な な な を 留去し、 残 留 物 を クロロホルム - n - ヘ サンより 再結 晶して、 N - (4′ - プロモベンイル) - 4 - アミノビリジン(2. 5 7 g)を 得 た。

тр: 2 1 6 ~ 2 1 7 ℃ (クロロホルム - п -

ル) - 4 - アミノビリジン (2.02g) を得た。 mp: 182~183℃ (クロロホルム - n - へキサンより再結晶化)。

 $I R \nu_{max}^{KBr} (cm^{-1}) : 1690.1600.$ $^{1} H - NMR (CDCI_{3}.100MHż) \delta :$ $^{7}.09 \sim 7.66 (m.5H).8.01 \sim$ $^{8}.23 (m.1H).8.47 \sim 8.58 (m.2H).8.71 (s.1H).$

元素分析:計算値(C₁₂H₉N₂OFとして) C:66.66、H:4.20、N:12.96、 実測値C:66.48、H:4.12、N: 12.78。

実施例9

4 - アミノピリジン(〇. 94g)およびトリエチルアミン(2. 〇2g)をクロロホルム(50㎡)およびアセトニトリル(50㎡)から成る混合溶媒に溶かし、これに塩化3 - フルオロベンソイル(1. 58g)を加え、室温にて30分間撹拌した後、10%炭酸カリ水溶液(10㎡)を加え、クロロホルムで抽出した。抽出液を飽和

食塩水にて洗浄し、芒硝にて乾燥し、減圧下に 溶媒を留去した。得られた残留物をクロロホルム・n・ヘキサンより再結晶して、N・(3′・フルオロベンゾイル)・4・アミノビリジン(1、96g)を得た。

mp:184~185℃(クロロホルム-n-ヘキサンより再結晶化)。

 $IR \nu_{max}^{KBr} (cm^{-1}) : 1690.1590.$ $^{1}H - NMR (CDCI_{3}, 100MHz) \delta :$ $^{7}. 20 \sim 7.78 (m, 6H).8.20 (s, 1H).8.51 \sim 8.62 (m, 2H).$

元素分析: 計算値 (C _{1 2} H₉ N₂ O F として) C: 66.66、H: 4.20、N: 12.96、 実測値 C: 66.56、H: 4.12、N: 12.75。

実施例10

4 - アミノビリジン(〇. 9 4 g) およびトリエチルアミン(2. 〇2g) をクロロホルム(5〇mk) およびアセトニトリル(5〇mk) から成る混合溶媒に溶かし、これに塩化4 - フルオロ

12.78.

実施例11

3 - メトキシ安息香酸(1.52g)、トリフ ェニルホスフィン(3.93g)、および四臭化 炭素 (5.32g) を塩化メチレン (30ml) に 溶解し、室温で30分間撹拌した。これをクロロ ホルム(50m)およびアセトニトリル(50m) に溶かした4-アミノピリジン(0.94g)お よびトリエチルアミン(2.02g)に滴下した。 室温にて30分間撹拌後、10%炭酸カリ水溶液 (10元)を加え、クロロホルムで抽出した。有 機層を飽和食塩水で洗浄し、芒硝で乾燥し、減圧 下に溶媒を留去した。残留物をシリカゲルカラム クロマトグラフィ(ワコーゲルC - 200、60 g) に付した。メタノール(2部)およびクロロ ホルム(98部)から成る混合溶媒により溶出し て、N-(3'-メトキシベンソイル)-4-ア ミノビリジン(2.02g)を得た。

mp:104~105℃(クロロホルム-n-ヘキサンから再結晶化)。 ベンソイル(1.58g)を加え、空温にて30分間撹拌した。10%炭酸カリ水溶液(10~1)を加え、クロロホルムで抽出した。抽出液を飽和食塩水にて洗浄し、芒硝で乾燥した後、減圧下に溶媒を留去し、残留物をクロロホルム・n-ヘキサンより再結晶して、N-(4′-フルオロベンソイル)-4-アミノピリジン(1.98g)を得た。

mp:185~186℃(クロロホルム-n-ヘキサンより再結晶化)。

 $[R \nu \begin{array}{c} KBr \\ max \end{array} (cm^{-1}): 1685, 1605, 1595.$

¹ H - N M R (C D C I ₃, 100 M H z) δ: 7. 09 ~ 7. 26 (m, 2 H), 7. 56 ~ 7. 67 (m, 2 H), 7. 83 ~ 7. 98 (m, 2 H), 8. 18 (s, 1 H), 8. 48 ~ 8. 60 (m, 2 H).

元素分析: 計算値 (C _{1 2} H₉ N₂ O F として) C: 66.66、H: 4.20、N: 12.96、 実測値 C: 66.52、H: 4.11、N:

I R ν K B r (cm⁻¹): 1680, 1590.

¹ H - N M R (CDCI₃, 100 M H z) δ:

3.82(s, 3 H), 7.02~7.49

(m, 4 H), 7.57~7.69(m, 2 H),

8.43~8.55(m, 2 H), 8.73(s,

元素分析: 計算値(C₁₃H₁₂N₂O₂として)C: 68.41、H: 5.30、N: 12.27、実測値C: 68.58、H: 5.35、N: 12.35。

実施例12

4 - アミノビリジン(〇・94g)およびトリエチルアミン(2・〇2g)をクロロホルム(50๗)およびアセトニトリル(50๗)から成る混合溶媒に溶かし、これに塩化4 - メトキシベンゾイル(1・70g)を加え、空温にて30分間撹拌した。10%炭酸カリ水溶液(10๗)を加え、クロロホルムで抽出した。有機層を飽和食塩水にて洗浄し、芒硝で乾燥した後、減圧下に

溶媒を留去した。 得られた残留物をクロロホルム - n - ヘキサンから再結晶して、N - (4′ - メトキシベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノビリジン (2.15g)を得た。

mp:139~140℃(クロロホルム·n· ヘキサンより再結晶化)。

JRν^{KBr} (cm⁻¹): 1665、1605、 1595。

 1 H - NMR (CDCI₃, 100MHz) δ :
3.86(s,3H),6.93(d,J=
9.1Hz,2H),7.55~7.67(m,
2H),7.85(d,J=9.1Hz,2H),
8.43~8.54(m,3H).

元素分析:計算値(C₁₃H₁₂N₂O₂として)C:68.41、H:5.30、N: 12.27、実測値C:68.32、H: 5.32、N:12.10。

実施例13

4 - アミノビリジン (O. 9 4 g) およびトリ エチルアミン (2. 0 2 g) をクロロホルム

13.27.

<u>実施例14</u>

mp:103~104℃(クロロホルム - n -ヘキサンより再結晶化)。

 $IR\nu_{max}^{KBr}(cm^{-1}):1680.1595.$ $^{1}H-NMR(CDCI_{3}.100MHz)\delta:$ $^{2}.37(s.3H).7.25\sim7.40(m.$ $^{2}H).7.57\sim7.74(m.2H).$

(50 mm) およびアセトニトリル(50 mm) から成る混合溶媒に溶かし、これに塩化2・メチルベンソイル(1・54 g)を加え、窒温で30分間 機拌した。10% 炭酸カリ水溶液(10mm)を加加した。抽出液を飽和食塩水にて洗浄し、芒硝で乾燥した後、減圧下ヘキサンより再結晶して、N・(2′・メチルハ・インジャイル)・4・アミノビリジン(2・02 g)を行った。 mp:125~126℃(クロロホルム・n・ヘキサンより再結晶化)。

IRν K B r (cm⁻¹): 1695、1605、 1595。

¹ H - NMR (CDCI₃, 100MHz) δ: 2. 47 (s, 3H), 7. 11~7. 64 (m, 6H), 8. 32~8. 44 (m, 2H), 8. 61 (s, 1H).

元素分析: 計算値 (C₁₃H₁₂N₂Oとして) C: 73.56、H: 5.70、N: 13.20、 実測値C: 73.38、H: 5.61、N:

8.40~8.53 (m, 2H), 8.88 (s, 1H).

元素分析:計算値(C₁₃H₁₂N₂Oとして) C:73.56、H:5.70、N:13.20、 実測値C:73.38、H:5.62、N: 13.30。

実施例15

4-アミノビリジン(〇、94g)およびトリエチルアミン(2.〇2g)をクロロホルム(50㎡)およびアセトニトリル(50㎡)に溶解し、これに塩化4-メチルベンソイル(1.54g)を加え、空温で30分間撹拌した。10%炭酸カリ水溶液(10㎡)を加え、クロロホルム層を密集を留また、残圧下に発した、残圧下に発い、 芒硝で 乾燥 した後、減圧下に ななな を 留 た し、残留物を クロロホルム - ハー へキサンより - 4 - アミノビリジン(2.03g)を 得た。

mp:180~181℃(クロロホルム - n - ヘキサンより再結晶化)。 IRV $_{max}^{KBr}$ (cm⁻¹): 1670, 1590. ¹H-NMR(CDCI₃, 100MHz) δ : 2.43(s, 3H), 7.28(d, J= 8.4Hz, 2H), 7.56~7.66(m, 2H), 7.78(d, J=8.4Hz, 2H), 8.25(s, 1H), 8.46~8.57 (m, 2H).

元素分析: 計算値(C₁₃H₁₂N₂Oとして) C:73.56、H:5.70、N:13.20、 実測値C:73.7.0、H:5.82、N: 13.27。

実施例16

4 - アミノピリジン(〇. 9 4 g) およびトリエチルアミン(2. 〇 2 g) をクロロホルム(5 0 ml) およびアセトニトリル(5 0 ml) に溶解し、これに塩化4 - シアノペンゾイル(1. 65g)を加えた。反応液を室温で3〇分間搅拌した後、10%炭酸カリ水溶液(10ml)を加え、クロロホルムで抽出した。クロロホルム

エチルアミン(2. 02g)をクロロホルム
(50元) およびアセトニトリル(50元) から
成る混合溶媒に溶かし、これに塩化4~ t ~ ブチ
ルベンゾイル(1. 96g)を加え、窒温で30分間撹拌した。10%炭酸カリ水溶液(10元) を加え、クロロホルムで抽出した。有機腐を飽和
食塩水で洗浄し、芒硝で乾燥し、減圧下に溶媒を
留去し、残留物をクロロホルム~ n ~ ヘキサンより 再結晶して、N~(4′~ t ~ ブチルベンゾイル)~4~アミノビリジン(2. 41g)を得た。
mp:154~155℃(クロロホルム~n ~

ヘキサンより再結晶化)。

元素分析: 計算値(C₁₆H₁₈N₂Oとして)

圏を飽和食塩水で洗浄し、芒硝で乾燥後、減圧下に溶媒を留去し、得られた残留物をクロロホルム・ n - へキサンより再結晶して、N - (4′ - シアノベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノピリジン(2. O 7 g)を得た。

mp:198~199°(クロロホルム-n-ヘキサンより再結晶化)。

IRVKBr (cm⁻¹):2240,1695, 1590.

 1 H - NMR (CDCI₃, 100MHz) δ :
7. 54 \sim 7. 65 (m, 2H), 7. 80
(d, J = 8. 6Hz, 2H), 8. 00 (d,
J = 8. 6Hz, 2H), 8. 11 (s, 1H),
8. 52 \sim 8. 62 (m, 2H).

元素分析:計算値(C₁₃H₉N₃Oとして) C:69.94、H:4.06、N:18.83、 実測値C:69.78、H:3.91、N: 18.80。

実施例17

4-アミノピリジン(0.94g)およびトリ

C:75.56、H:7.13、N:11.02、 実測値C:75.65、H:7.32、N: 11.21。

実 施 例 1 8

mр:219~220℃(クロロホルム-n-

ヘキサンから再結晶化)。

IRVKBr (cm⁻¹):1660,1605, 1590.

 1 H - NMR (CDCI₃, 100MHz) δ :
3.06 (s, 6H), 6.68 (d, J =
9.1Hz, 2H), 7.54 ~ 7.65 (m,
2H), 7.78 (d, J = 9.1Hz, 2H),
7.95 (s, 1H), 8.44 ~ 8.55 (m,
2H).

元素分析: 計算値 (C _{1 4} H _{1 5} N ₃ O として) C: 69. 69、H: 6. 27、N: 17. 42、 実測値 C: 69. 56、H: 6. 15、N: 17. 20。

実施例19

2 . 4 . 5 - トリメトキシ安息香酸(2 . 1 2 g)、トリフェニルホスフィン(3 . 9 3 g) お よび四臭化炭素(5 . 3 2 g) を塩化メチレン (3 0 ml)に溶かし、空温で3 0 分間搅拌した。 これを、クロロホルム(5 0 ml)およびアセトニ トリル(5 0 ml)に溶解した4 - アミノピリジン

9.98(s,1H).

元素分析: 計算値(C₁₅H₁₆N₂O₄として)C: 62.49、H: 5.59、N: 9.72、実測値C: 62.59、H: 5.70、N: 9.79。

3. 4 - ジメトキシ安息香酸(1.829)、

実施例20

 (0 、 9 4 g) およびトリエチルアミン
(2 、 0 2 g) に滴下した後、室温で 3 0 分間境
拌した。 1 0 % 炭酸カリ水溶液(1 0 減)を加え、
クロロホルムで抽出した。クロロホルム層を飽和
食塩水で洗い、芒硝で乾燥し、減圧下に溶煤を留
去し、残留物をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(ワコーゲルC-200、80g)で精製し、
メタノール(2部)およびクロロホルム(9 8部)
により溶出して、N-(2′、4′、5′-トリメトキシペンゾイル)-4-アミノビリジン

mp:167~168℃(クロロホルム·n· ヘキサンから再結晶化)。

(2.65g)を得た。

IRν K B r (c m -1) : 1675、1610、
1590。

¹ H - NMR (CDC I ₃ 、 100 MHz) δ: 3. 93 (s 、 3 H) 、 3. 97 (s 、 3 H) 、 4. 07 (s 、 3 H) 、 6. 56 (s 、 1 H) 、 7. 53~7. 64 (m 、 2 H) 、 7. 76 (s 、 1 H) 、 8. 44~8. 57 (m 、 2 H) 、

から成る混合溶媒で溶出して、N - (3′, 4′ - ジメトキシベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノビリジン (2.40g)を得た。

mp:149~150℃(クロロホルム·n-ヘキサンから再結晶化)。

[R ν K B r (c m $^{-1}$) : 1 6 5 0 , 1 5 8 0 .

1 H - NMR (CDC I 3 、100 M·H z) δ:
3.91 (s、3 H)、3.93 (s、3 H)、
6.88 (d、J = 8.5 H z、1 H)、
7.45 (dd、J = 2 H z および8.5 H z、
1 H)、7.48 (d、J = 2 H z、1 H)、
7.57~7.68 (m、2 H)、8.45~
8.56 (m、3 H)。

元素分析: 計算値(C₁₄H₁₄N₂O₃として)C: 65.10、H: 5.46、N: 10.85、実測値C: 65.30、H: 5.55、N: 10.91。

実施例21

2,6-ジメトキシ安息香酸(1.82g)、

トリフェニルホスフィン(3. 93g)および四 奥化炭素(5.32g)を塩化メチレン(30ml) に溶かし、室温で30分間脱拌した。これを、ク ロロホルム (50㎡) およびアセトニトリル (50歳)に溶解した4-アミノピリジン (0.94g)およびトリエチルアミン (2.02g)に滴下した。室温で30分間撹拌 した後、10%炭酸カリ水溶液(10~ル)を加え、 クロロホルムで抽出した。有機層を飽和食塩水で 洗浄し、芒硝で乾燥し、減圧下に溶媒を留去し、 残留物をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー (ワコーゲルC-200、70g)で精製し、メ タノール (2 部) およびクロロホルム (9 8 部) から成る混合溶媒で溶出して、N - (2′, 6′ - ジメトキシベンゾイル) - 4 - アミノビリジン (2.40g)を得た。

mp:218~219℃(クロロホルム - n - ヘキサンから再結晶化)。

 $IR\nu \frac{KBr}{max}(cm^{-1}):1690.1600.$

¹ H - N M R (C D C I ₃, 100 M H z) δ: 3.82 (s, 6 H), 6.58 (d, J = 8.3 H z, 2 H), 7.32 (t, J = 8.3 H z, 1 H), 7.50 ~ 7.60 (m, 2 H), 8.05 (s, 1 H), 8.39 ~ 8.49 (m, 2 H).

元素分析: 計算値(C _{1 4 H 1 4 N 2 O 3 として)C: 65.10、H: 5.46、N: 10.85、実測値C: 65.32、H: 5.65、N: 10.93。}

実施例22

4 - アミノビリジン(〇. 9 4 g) およびトリエチルアミン(2. 0 2 g) をクロロホルム(5 0 m) およびアセトニトリル(5 0 m) から成る混合溶媒に溶かし、これに塩化2. 6 - ジクロロベンゾイル(2. 0 9 g) を加え、空温で3 0 分間撹拌した。1 0 % 炭酸カリ水溶液(1 0 m) を加え、クロロホルムで抽出する。抽出液を飽和食塩水で洗い、芒硝で乾燥し、滅圧下に溶媒

を留去した。 得られた残留物をクロロホルム・メタノール・ n ・ ヘギサンより 再結晶して、 N ・ (2′6′-ジクロロベンゾイル) ・ 4 ・ アミノビリジン (2、53g) を得た。

mp:>250℃(クロロホルム-メタノール-n-ヘキサンから再結晶化)。

IRν K B r (cm⁻¹): 1700, 1600.

¹ H - NMR (CDCI₃, 100MHz) δ: 7. 32~7. 41 (m, 3H), 7. 65~ 7. 76 (m, 2H), 8. 39~8. 50 (m, 2H).

元素分析: 計算値(C₁₂H₈N₂OCl₂として)C:53.95、H:3.02、N: 10.49、実測値C:53.75、H: 2.95、N:10.45。

実施例23

4 - アミノビリジン(〇. 9 4 g) およびトリエチルアミン(2. 〇2g) をクロロホルム (5 O ml) およびアセトニトリル(5 O ml) から成る混合溶媒に溶かし、これに塩化4 - ニトロペ ンゾイル(1.85g)を加え、空温で30分問 搅拌した。10%炭酸カリ水溶液(10๗)を加えて、クロロホルム(90部)およびメタノール(10部)から成る混合溶媒で抽出した。有機 唇を飽和食塩水で洗い、芒硝で乾燥した後、減圧下に溶媒を留去した。 得られた残留物をクロロホルム・メタノール・n・ヘキサンより再結晶して、N・(4・ニトロベンゾイル)・4・アミノビリジン(1.56g)を得た。

mp: 2 4 5 ~ 2 4 7 ℃ (クロロホルム - メタ ノール - n - ヘキサンから再結晶化)。

I R ν K B r (c m ⁻¹) : 1685, 1605, 1520, 1340.

 1 H - NMR (CDCI₃, 100MHz) δ :
7. $73 \sim 7$. 84 (m, 2H), 8. 13 (d, J = 8. 6 Hz, 2H), 8. 34 (d, J = 8. 6 Hz, 2H), 8. $40 \sim 8$. 51 (m, 2 H).

元素分析:計算値 (C₁₂H₉N₃O₃として) C:59.26、H:3.73、N:

または50%増加させるモル濃度をそれぞれ示す。

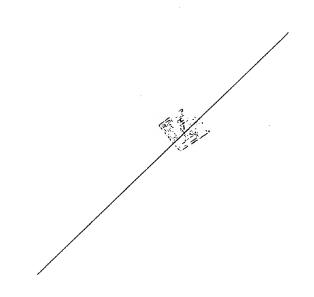
17.28、実測値C:59.10、H: 3.65、N:17.05。

薬 理 試験

試験法

摘出したモルモットの心房を用いる方法によって、本発明の蒸物の生理活性を試験した。

EC20およびEC50は、心収縮力を20%



R	E C ₂₀	EC_{50} ($\mu g/ml$)
Н	2. 4	* 注1
2' - C l	0.52	*
3' -C!	1. 2	4.9
4' - C1	0.83	4.8
2′ -Br	2. 2	*
3' -Br	1. 5	4.5
2' - F	3.0	*
3' - F	0.49	4
4' - F	1. 3	12
3' -OCH3	0.4	2.6
4' -OCH3	0.16	8. 1
3' - CH ₃	0.62	2. 5
4' - CH ₃	0.45	7.4
4' - CN	1.8	9
4' - tertBu	0.45	1. 5
4' -N (CH ₃) 2	2.8	*
2' . 4' . 5' - triOCH3	0.96	4. 2
3' , 4' -diOCH3	0.63	*
注1 収縮力増加が50%に到達し	なかった。	

TRANSLATION from

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JAPANESE PATENT APPLICATION (A)

No. J62-158252

4-AMINOPYRIDINE BENZAMIDE DERIVATIVES

Specification

1. Title of invention

4-aminopyridine benzamide derivatives.

2. Sole patent claim

4-aminopyridine benzamide derivatives containing formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

$$(I)$$

(in the formula, R denotes hydrogen atom, halogen atom, lower alkoxy, lower alkyl, nitro, cyano or di-lower alkylamino, n denotes 1, 2 or 3. Wherein, when n is 2 or 3, each R may be the same or different. The position of R is any one of 2', 3', 4', 5' or 6', or combinations of plurality of these).

3. Detailed Description of the Invention.

Background of the invention

This invention relates to 4-aminopyridine benzamide derivatives. The said compound has a cardiotonic action.

Outline of the invention

This invention relates to a novel compound, and the said novel compound is a 4-aminopyridine benzamide derivative containing the following formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Detailed Description of the Invention

A compound and a production thereof

The novel 4-aminopyridine benzamide derivatives in accordance with this invention is represented by formula (I).

$$4 = \frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{6} = \frac{0}{100} - \frac{3}{100} = \frac{3}{5} = \frac{2}{6}$$
 (I)

(in the formula, R denotes hydrogen atom, halogen atom, lower alkoxy, lower alkyl, nitro, cyano or di-lower alkylamino, n denotes 1, 2 or 3. Wherein, when n is 2 or 3, each R may be the same or different. The position of R is any one of 2', 3', 4', 5' or 6', or combinations of plurality of these).

The halogen atom used here is typically chlorine, bromine or fluorine, and the "lower" denotes the carbon number of around 1-4. Accordingly, the actual example of lower alkoxy is methoxy, the actual example of lower alkyl is methyl or t-butyl, and the actual example of lower di-alkylamino is dimethylamino.

The pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compound of formula (I) are included in the range of this invention. Examples of such salts include for example inorganic acid salt such as hydrochloride, sulphate or the like, and organic acid salt such as citrate, maleate, fumarate, benzoate, succinate, acetate, tartrate or the like.

The compound of formula (I) can be conveniently produced by applying well known methods. For example, there are following methods.

(1) A method wherein an acid halide having formula (II) is reacted with 4-aminopyridine in the copresence of base.

$$(R)_n$$

The explanations of R and n are the same as in formula (I), X denotes chlorine or bromine.

(2) A method wherein a carboxylic acid having formula (III) is reacted with 4-aminopyridine in the co-presence of a suitable onium salt for example 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide and a suitable base for example triethylamine (Chem. Lett., 1163 (1975)).

The explanations of R and n are the same as in formula (I).

- (3) A method wherein the same carboxylic acid having formula (III) is reacted with 4-aminopyridine in the co-presence of a suitable condensing agent for example dicyclohexylcarbodiimide.
- (4) A method wherein a mixed acid anhydride having formula (IV) that can be prepared by a suitable method from the same carboxylic acid having formula (III) is reacted with 4-aminopyridine.

The explanations of R and n are the same as in formula (I), Y denotes alkylcarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl (J. Med. Chem., 11, 534, (1968)), 4-toluenesulphonyl (J. Am. Chem. Soc., 77, 6214, (1955)), 1,2-phenylene dioxyboryl (J. Organic. Chem., 43, 4393 (1978)) or trifluoroacetyl triphenylphosphonyl (Tet. Lett., 277 (1975)).

(5) A method wherein the same carboxylic acid having formula (III) is reacted with 4-aminopyridine in the co-presence of a suitable trialkyl phoephine for example tributyl phosphine or the like and 2-nitrobenzene sulenyl cyanide (J. Organic. Chem., 44, 2945, (1979)).

Representative examples of the compounds of the aforesaid formula (I) put forward by this invention are as follows.

N-benzoyl-4-aminopyridine, N-(2'-chlorobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(3'-chlorobenzoyl)-4aminopyridine, N-(4'-chlorobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(2'-bromobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(3'-bromobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(4'-bromobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(2'-fluorobenzoyl)-4aminopyridine, N-(3'-fluorobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(4'-fluorobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(3'methoxybenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(4'-methoxybenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(2'methylbenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(3'-methylbenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(4'-methylbenzoyl)-4aminopyridine, N-(4'-nitrobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(4'-cyanobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(4't-butylbenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-[4'-(N',N'-dimethylamino) benzoyl]-4-aminopyridine, N-(2',4',5'-trimethoxybenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(3',4'-dimethoxybenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(2',6'-dichlorobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, N-(2',6'-dimethoxybenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine, or the like.

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Usefulness of the compounds of this invention

The 4-aminopyridine benzamide derivatives of formula (I) and salts thereof in accordance with this invention, have myogardial contraction increasing action, and are useful as congestive cardiac

invention have myocardial contraction increasing action, and are useful as congestive cardiac

insufficiency therapeutic agent and as cardiac stimulant.

When the 4-aminopyridine benzamide derivatives of formula (I) and salts thereof in accordance with

this invention are used as drugs, the agent can be formulated into forms such as capsule, tablet,

injection or the like using non-toxic excipient, diluent or carrier usually used in this type of drugs.

The dosage of the compound of this invention can be widely altered according to the target human or

species of other mammals, administration route, severity of the symptoms, diagnosis by the

physician or the like, however, in the case of oral administration, generall the dose of 0.1-10 mg/kg

per day, more preferably, 0.3-3 mg/kg.

Examples

Synthesis of the compounds

In the Examples, the temperature is in centigrade in each case, and the melting point is not

corrected. The NMR measurement was carried out using tetramethylsilane as internal standard, and is

shown in ppm.

Example 1

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of

chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was drowpwise added benzoyl chloride (1.40 g),

and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium

carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The chloroform

layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent

was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from

chloroform-n-hexane, and N-benzoyl-4-aminopyridine (1.82 g) was obtained.

mp: 202-203° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

 IRv_{max}^{KBr} (cm⁻¹): 1680, 1590.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 7.48-7.66 (m, 5H), 7.81-7.94 (m, 2H), 8.06 (s, 1H), 8.48-8.61 (m,

2H).

Elemental analysis:

Calculated (as C₁₂H₁₀N₂O)

C: 72.71, H: 5.09, N: 14.13

Measured value

C: 72.56, H: 5.02, N: 13.92

Example 2

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was added 2-chlorobenzoyl chloride (1.75 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The chloroform layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from chloroform—n-hexane, and N-(2'-chlorobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.12 g) was obtained.

mp: 168-169° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

 IRv_{max}^{KBr} (cm⁻¹): 1690, 1590.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 7.25-7.72 (m, 6H), 8.34-8.46 (m, 2H), 9.18 (s, 1H).

Elemental analysis: Calculated (as $C_{12}H_9N_2ClO$) C: 61.94, H: 3.90, N: 12.04

Measured value C: 61.82, H: 3.83, N: 11.88

Example 3

3-chlorobenzoic acid (1.56 g), triphenyl phosphine (3.93 g) and carbon tetrabromide (5.32 g) were dissolved in methylene chloride (30 ml), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. This was doprwise added to 4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) dissolved chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes, thereafter, 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml) was added, and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The organic solvent layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride, was dried with Glauber's salt, and the solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure. The residue was purified with silica gel column chromatography (Wakogel C-200, 60 g). Elution was carried out with a mixed solvent made of methanol (2 pts.) and chloroform (98 pts.), and N-(3'-chlorobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.21 g) was obtained.

mp: 182-183° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

IRv^{KBr}_{max} (cm⁻¹): 1680, 1600.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 7.36-7.90 (m, 6H), 8.16 (s, 1H), 8.49-8.61 (m, 2H).

Elemental analysis: Calculated (as $C_{12}H_9N_2ClO$) C: 61.94, H: 3.90, N: 12.04

Measured value C: 61.79, H: 3.82, N: 11.94

Example 4

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was dropwise added 4-chlorobenzoyl chloride (1.75 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The chloroform layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane, and N-(4'-chlorobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.20 g) was obtained.

mp: 207-208° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

 IRv^{KBr}_{max} (cm⁻¹): 1680, 1595.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ : 7.48 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.54-7.66 (m, 2H), 7.82 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H),

8.00 (s, 1H), 8.50-8.60 (m, 2H).

Elemental analysis: Calculated (as $C_{12}H_9N_2CIO$) C: 61.94, H: 3.90, N: 12.04

> Measured value C: 61.98, H: 3.92, N: 12.13

Example 5

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was added 2-bromobenzoyl chloride (2.19 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane, and N-(2'-bromobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.56 g) was obtained.

mp: 186-187° (re-crystallised from chloroform–n-hexane).

IRv^{KBr}_{max} (cm⁻¹): 1690, 1600.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 7.23-7.70 (m, 6H), 8.40-8.52 (m, 2H), 8.68 (s, 1H).

Elemental analysis: Calculated (as $C_{12}H_9N_2BrO$) C: 52.01, H: 3.27, N: 10.11

Measured value C: 52.30, H: 3.42, N: 10.13

Example 6

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was added 3-bromobenzoyl chloride (2.19 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The liquid extract was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane, and N-(3'-bromobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.50 g) was obtained.

mp: 189-190° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

 IRv^{KBr}_{max} (cm⁻¹): 1680, 1600.

 1 H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ : 7.36 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.55-7.88 (m, 4H), 7.97-8.05 (m, 1H), 8.28

(s, 1H), 8.48-8.60 (m, 2H).

Elemental analysis:

Calculated (as $C_{12}H_9N_2BrO$) C: 52.01, H: 3.27, N: 10.11

Measured value

C: 52.20, H: 3.31, N: 10.25

Example 7

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was added 4-bromobenzoyl chloride (2.19 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The chloroform layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane, and N-(4'-bromobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.57 g) was obtained.

mp: 216-217° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

 IRv_{max}^{KBr} (cm⁻¹): 1680, 1595.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 7.55-7.84 (m, 6H), 8.03 (s, 1H), 8.50-8.61 (m, 2H).

Elemental analysis:

Calculated (as $C_{12}H_9N_2BrO$) C: 52.01, H: 3.27, N: 10.11

Measured value

C: 51.85, H: 3.22, N: 10.01

Example 8

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was added 2-fluorobenzoyl chloride (1.58 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The liquid extract was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane, and N-(2'-fluorobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.02 g) was obtained.

mp: 182-183° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

IRv^{KBr}_{max} (cm⁻¹): 1690, 1600.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 7.09-7.66 (m, 5H), 8.47-8.58 (m, 2H), 8.71 (s, 1H).

Elemental analysis: Calculated (as $C_{12}H_9N_2OF$) C: 66.66, H: 4.20, N: 12.96

Measured value C: 66.48, H: 4.12, N: 12.78

Example 9

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was added 3-fluorobenzoyl chloride (1.58 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The liquid extract was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from chloroform—n-hexane, and N-(3'-fluorobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (1.96 g) was obtained.

mp: 184-185° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

 IRv_{max}^{KBr} (cm⁻¹): 1690, 1590.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 7.20-7.78 (m, 6H), 8.20 (s, 1H), 8.51-8.62 (m, 2H).

Elemental analysis: Calculated (as $C_{12}H_9N_2OF$) C: 66.66, H: 4.20, N: 12.96

Measured value C: 66.56, H: 4.12, N: 12.75

Example 10

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was added 4-fluorobenzoyl chloride (1.58 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The liquid extract was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from chloroform—n-hexane, and N-(4'-fluorobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (1.98 g) was obtained.

mp: 185-186° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

IRv^{KBr}_{max} (cm⁻¹): 1685, 1605.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 7.09-7.26 (m, 2H), 7.56-7.67 (m, 2H), 7.83-7.98 (m, 2H), 8.18 (s, 1H), 8.48-8.60 (m, 2H).

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Elemental analysis:

Calculated (as $C_{12}H_9N_2OF$)

C: 66.66, H: 4.20, N: 12.96

Measured value

C: 66.52, H: 4.11, N: 12.78

Example 11

3-methoxybenzoic acid (1.52 g), triphenyl phosphine (3.93 g) and carbon tetrabromide (5.32 g) were dissolved in methylene chloride (30 ml), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. This was doprwise added to 4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) dissolved chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes, thereafter, 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml) was added, and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride, was dried with Glauber's salt, and the solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure. The residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography (Wakogel C-200, 60 g). Elution was carried out with a mixed solvent made of methanol (2 pts.) and chloroform (98 pts.), and N-(3'-methoxybenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.02 g) was obtained.

mp: 104-105° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

 IRv_{max}^{KBr} (cm⁻¹): 1680, 1590.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 3.82 (s, 3H), 7.02-7.49 (m, 4H), 7.57-7.69 (m, 2H), 8.43-8.55 (m, 2H), 8.73 (s, 1H).

Elemental analysis:

Calculated (as $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O_2$) C: 68.41, H: 5.30, N: 12.27

Measured value

C: 68.58, H: 5.35, N: 12.35

Example 12

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was added 4-methoxybenzoyl chloride (1.70 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from chloroform—n-hexane, and N-(4'-methoxybenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.15 g) was obtained.

mp: 139-140° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

 IRv_{max}^{KBr} (cm⁻¹): 1665, 1605.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ : 3.86 (s, 3H), 6.93 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 2H), 7.55-7.67 (m, 2H), 7.85 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 2H), 8.43-8.54 (m, 3H).

Caution: Translation Standard is Post-Edited Machine Translation

Elemental analysis:

Calculated (as $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O_2$)

C: 68.41, H: 5.30, N: 12.27

Measured value

C: 68.32, H: 5.32, N: 12.10

Example 13

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was added 2-methylbenzoyl chloride (1.54 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The liquid extract was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane, and N-(2'-methylbenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.02 g) was obtained.

mp: 125-126° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

 IRv_{max}^{KBr} (cm⁻¹): 1695, 1605.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 2.47 (s, 3H), 7.11-7.64 (m, 6H), 8.32-8.44 (m, 2H), 8.61 (s, 1H).

Elemental analysis:

Calculated (as $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$) C: 73.56, H: 5.70, N: 13.20

Measured value

C: 73.38, H: 5.61, N: 13.27

Example 14

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was added 3-methylbenzoyl chloride (1.54 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The chloroform layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from chloroform—n-hexane, and N-(3'-methylbenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (1.96 g) was obtained.

mp: 103-104° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

 IRv_{max}^{KBr} (cm⁻¹): 1680, 1595.

'H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 2.37 (s, 3H), 7.25-7.40 (m, 2H), 7.57-7.74 (m, 2H), 8.40-8.53 (m, 2H), 8.88 (s, 1H).

Elemental analysis:

Calculated (as $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$) C: 73.56, H: 5.70, N: 13.20

Measured value

C: 73.38, H: 5.62, N: 13.30

Example 15

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was added 4-methylbenzoyl chloride (1.54 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The chloroform layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane, and N-(4'-methylbenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.03 g) was obtained.

11

mp: 180-181° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

IRv^{KBr}_{max} (cm⁻¹): 1670, 1590.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ : 2.43 (s, 3H), 7.28 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.56-7.66 (m, 2H), 7.78 (d, J =

8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.25 (s, 1H), 8.46-8.57 (m, 2H).

Elemental analysis:

Calculated (as $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$) C: 73.56, H: 5.70, N: 13.20

Measured value

C: 73.70, H: 5.82, N: 13.27

Example 16

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was added 4-cyanobenzoyl chloride (1.65 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The chloroform layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane, and N-(4'-cyanobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.07 g) was obtained.

mp: 198-199° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

 IRv_{max}^{KBr} (cm⁻¹): 2240, 1695.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ : 7.54-7.65 (m, 2H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 8.00 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 8.11 (s, 1H), 8.52-8.62 (m, 2H).

Elemental analysis:

Calculated (as $C_{13}H_9N_3O$) C: 69.94, H: 4.06, N: 18.83

Measured value

C: 69.78, H: 3.91, N: 18.80

Example 17

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent made of chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), thereto was added 4-t-butylbenzoyl chloride (1.96 g),

and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane, and N-(4'-t-butylbenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.41 g) was obtained.

mp: 154-155° (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

 IRv_{max}^{KBr} (cm⁻¹): 1695, 1600.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ : 1.35 (s, 9H), 7.48 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.55-7.66 (m, 2H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 8.25 (s, 1H), 8.46-8.57 (m, 2H).

Elemental analysis:

Calculated (as $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O$) C: 75.56, H: 7.13, N: 11.02

Measured value

C: 75.65, H: 7.32, N: 11.21

Example 18

4-(N,N-dimethylamino) benzoic acid (1.65 g), 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide (3.82 g), triethylamine (2.02 g) and 4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) were added to methylene chloride (50 ml) and the mixture was stirred at the reflux temperature for 8 hours. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The liquid extract was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (Wako-gel C-200, 60 g). The purified residue was eluted with a mixed solvent comprising methanol (2 pts.) and chloroform (98 pts.), and N-[4'-(N',N'dimethylamino) benzoyl]-4-aminopyridine (2.12 g) was obtained.

mp: 219-220°C (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

IRv^{KBr}_{max} (cm⁻¹): 1660, 1605, 1590.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ : 3.06 (s, 6H), 6.68 (d, J = 9.1Hz, 2H), 7.54-7.65 (m, 2H), 7.78 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 2H), 7.95 (s, 1H), 8.44-8.55 (m, 2H).

Elemental analysis:

Calculated (as C₁₄H₁₅N₃O)

C: 69.69, H: 6.27, N: 17.42

Measured value

C: 69.56, H: 6.15, N: 17.20.

Example 19

2,4,5-trimethoxybenzoate (2.12 g), triphenylphosphine (3.93 g) and carbon tetrabromide (5.32 g) were dissolved in methylene chloride (30 ml), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. This mixture was added dropwise to triethylamine (2.02 g) and 4-aminopyridine (0.94 g)

dissolved in chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), and thereafter stirring was carried out at room temperature for 30 minutes. Thereto was added 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml), and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The chloroform layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (Wako-gel C-200, 80 g) and was eluted from methanol (2 pts.) and chloroform (98 pts.), and N-(2',4',5'trimethoxy benzoyl)-4-amino pyridine (2.65 g) was obtained.

mp: 167-168°C (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

 IRv_{max}^{KBr} (cm⁻¹): 1675, 1610, 1590.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 3.93 (s, 3H), 3.97 (s, 3H), 4.07 (s, 3H), 6.56 (s, 1H), 7.53-7.64 (m, 2H), 7.76(S, 1H), 8.44-8.57 (m, 2H), 9.98 (s, 1H).

Elemental analysis:

Calculated (as $C_{15}H_{16}N_2O_4$) C: 62.49, H: 5.59, N: 9.72

Measured value

C: 62.59, H: 5.70, N: 9.79.

Example 20

3,4-dimethoxybenzoic acid (1.82 g), triphenylphosphine (3.93 g) and carbon tetrachloride (5.32 g) were dissolved in methylene chloride (30 ml), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. This mixture was added dropwise to triethylamine (2.02 g) and 4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) dissolved in chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml). Stirring was carried out at room temperature for 30 minutes, and thereafter 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml) was added, and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The chloroform layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (Wako-gel C-200, 60 g) and was eluted from a mixed solvent comprising methanol (2 pts.) and chloroform (98 pts.), and N-(3',4'-dimethoxybenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.40 g) was obtained.

mp: 149-150°C (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

IRv^{KBr}_{max} (cm⁻¹): 1650, 1580.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ : 3.91 (s, 3H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 6.88 (d, J = 8.5Hz, 1H), 7.45 (dd, J = 2Hz) and 8.5Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, J = 2Hz, 1H), 7.57-7.68 (m, 2H), 8.45-8.56 (m, 3H).

Elemental analysis:

Calculated (as $C_{14}H_{14}N_2O_3$) C: 65.10, H: 5.46, N: 10.85

Measured value

C: 65.30, H: 5.55, N: 10.91.

Example 21

2,6-dimethoxybenzoic acid (1.82 g), triphenylphosphine (3.93 g) and carbon tetrabromide (5.32 g) were dissolved in methylene chloride (30 ml), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. This mixture was added dropwise to triethylamine (2.02 g) and 4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) dissolved in chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml). Stirring was carried out at room temperature for 30 minutes, and thereafter 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml) was added, and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (Wako-gel C-200, 70 g) and was eluted from a mixed solvent comprising methanol (2 pts.) and chloroform (98 pts.), and N-(2',6'-dimethoxybenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.40 g) was obtained.

Mp: 218-219°C (re-crystallised from chloroform-n-hexane).

 IRv_{max}^{KBr} (cm⁻¹): 1690, 1600.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ : 3.82 (s, 6H), 6.58 (d, J = 8.3Hz, 2H), 7.32 (t, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.50-

7.60 (m, 2H), 8.05 (s, 1H), 8.39-8.49 (m, 2H).

Elemental analysis:

Calculated (as $C_{14}H_{14}N_2O_3$) C: 65.10, H: 5.46, N: 10.85

Measured value

C: 65.32, H: 5.65, N: 10.93.

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Example 22

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent comprising chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), and thereto was added 2,6-dichlorobenzoyl chloride (2.09 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml) was added, and extraction was carried out with chloroform. The liquid extract was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, The obtained residue was recrystallised from chloroform-methanol-n-hexane, and N-(2'6'-dichlorobenzoyl)-4-aminopyridine (2.53 g) was obtained.

mp: >250°C (re-crystallised from chloroform-methanol-n-hexane).

IRv^{KBr}_{max} (cm⁻¹): 1700, 1600.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 7.32-7.41 (m, 3H), 7.65-7.76 (m, 2H), 8.39-8.50 (m, 2H).

Elemental analysis:

Calculated (as C₁₂H₈N₂Ocl₂) C: 53.95, H: 3.02, N: 10.49

Measured value

C: 53.75, H: 2.95, N: 10.45.

Example 23

4-aminopyridine (0.94 g) and triethylamine (2.02 g) were dissolved in a mixed solvent comprising chloroform (50 ml) and acetonitrile (50 ml), and thereto was added 4-nitrobenzoyl chloride (1.85 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. 10 % potassium carbonate aqueous solution (10 ml) was added, and extraction was carried out with a mixed solvent comprising chloroform (90 pts.) and methanol (10 pts.). The organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and was dried with Glauber's salt. The solvent was eliminated by distillation under reduced pressure, The obtained residue was recrystallised from chloroform-methanol-n-hexane, and N-(4-nitrobenzoyl)-4-amino pyridine (1.56 g) was obtained.

mp: 245-247°C (re-crystallised from chloroform-methanol-n-hexane).

 IRv^{KBr}_{max} (cm⁻¹): 1685, 1605, 1520, 1340.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ : 7.73-7.84 (m, 2H), 8.13 (d, J = 8.6Hz, 2H), 8.34 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H),

8.40-8.51 (m, 2H).

Elemental analysis:

Calculated (as $C_{12}H_9N_3O_3$) C: 59.26, H: 3.73, N: 17.28

Measured value

C: 59.10, H: 3.65, N: 17.05.

Pharmacological test

Test method

The physiological activity of the drugs of this invention was investigated by a process using the atria isolated from guinea pigs.

Using both genders of guinea pigs of 300-400 g body weight, the animals were caused to faint by hitting the head part and were bled to death, thereafter, the heart was isolated and atrium was cut out. The tips of left and right artial auriculae were tied with thread, and were suspended in an organ bath filled with Krebs-Henseleit liquid (liquid temperature of 32°C), and 95% O₂-5% CO₂ was bubbled through. Contractile force of atrium was measured isometrically using isometric transducer. After the movement of atrium had stabilised, the compound of this invention of formula (I) was added to the organ bath. The compound of this invention of formula (I) concentration-dependently increased the contractile force. The drug concentrations at which the contractile force was increased by 20 % or 50 % were shown in the Table below.

EC20 and EC50 respectively denote the molar concentrations at which the atrial contractile force was increased by 20 % and 50%.

R	EC ₂₀	EC ₅₀ (_g /ml)
Н	2.4	* (note 1)
2'-C1	0.52	*
3'-C1	1.2	4.9
4'-C1	0.83	4.8
2'-Br	2.2	*
3'-Br	1.5	4.5
2'-F	3.0	*
3'-F	0.49	4
4'-F	1.3	12
3'-OCH ₃	0.4	2.6
4'-OCH ₃	0.16	8.1
3'-CH ₃	0.62	2.5
4'-CH ₃	0.45	7.4
4'-CN	1.8	9
4'-tertBu	0.45	1.5
$4'-N(CH_3)_2$	2.8	*
2',4',5'-triOCH ₃	0.96	4.2
3',4'-diOCH ₃	0.63	*

Note 1 contractive force increase did not reach to 50 %.

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